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FROMMERM LAWRENCE & HAUG 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL. NEW YORK, NY 10151				NOORISTANY, SULAIMAN
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/733,460	SHIMA, KOJI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2446	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/31/2008.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14, 17 and 18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-14, 17 and 18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 7/18/2008 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

Detailed Action

This Office Action is response to the Non-provisional patent application (10/733460) filed on Dec 20, 2003.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a), which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-14, 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parker U.S. Patent No. **US 7,099,288** in view of Prorock U.S. Patent No. **US 6,538,990**.

Regarding claim 1, Parker teaches wherein a network method/system, comprising:

a client terminal that requests a peer-to-peer communication (**Fig. 3, unit 28 – send access request to server -- col. 5, line 64 - col. 6, line 7. This shows user #1 using a computer (or a client terminal), sending a request based on a telephone number and the server retrieving the IP address based on the telephone number**) ; and

a host terminal that supports connection of the peer-to-peer communication (**peer to peer video transfer over public data network – Col. 9, lines 22-27**),

wherein said client terminal generates a request message that contains an IP address of said [[own]] client terminal (**Fig. 3, unit 28 – send request & unit 30 – get IP address -- Col. 5, lines 19-45 discusses the initiating terminal sending a message with its IP address**), and said client terminal sends out the request message to said host terminal via a transmission mail server (**Fig. 1-2 unit 14 – internet “NOTE: internet contains mail-servers”; Col. 2, line 4 – mail server**),

wherein said host terminal acquires the request message via a reception mail server (**Fig. 1-2-- A mail server with an easy to remember domain name acts as intermediary between two individual users. Using a simple application program and the recipient's account name on the mail server (i.e., their e-mail address), text messages and computer files can be exchanged – Col. 2, lines 5-8**), and generates a reply message containing the selected at least one IP address, and said host terminal sends the reply message to said client terminal via the transmission mail server (**response to the telephone call, the user system transfers a data call request to a server system over a public data network -- Abstract**), and wherein said client terminal acquires the reply message via the reception mail server (**Fig. 1-2 unit 14 – internet; Col. 2, line 4 – mail server**), and said client terminal starts a peer-to-peer communication of data transmission and reception with another terminal which is specified based on the extracted IP address (**Fig. 3, unit 38 – configure endpoints – Col. 6, lines 18-34**).

With respect to claims 1, 2, 5 & 8, Parker teaches well the invention set forth above except for the claimed “*said host terminal extracts the IP address of said client*

terminal from a description content of the request message, said host terminal stores the extracted IP address in a table, said host terminal selects at least one IP address from the table,

said client terminal extracts at least one IP address of other terminals from a description content of the rely message."

Prorock teaches that it is well known to have a system wherein said host terminal extracts the IP address of said client terminal from a description content of the request message (**Fig. 5-7 -- col. 6, lines 35-37 show extraction of an IP address**), said host terminal stores the extracted IP address in a table (**Fig. 5, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 33-38**), said host terminal selects at least one IP address from the table (**Fig. 5-6, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 36-41**) said client terminal extracts at least one IP address of other terminals from a description content of the rely message (**Fig.5-7 -- col. 6, lines 36-41**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Prorock invention for extracting IP addresses, storing them into a table entry.

Motivation would be to complement the drawbacks of the known art that Parker attempts to resolve the same method such as enabling and establishing peer to peer communication between two end users via central server or any other intermediary server which acts as a proxy and it could be substituted by another server method with no change in their respective function, and the combination would have yielded nothing more than predictable results. In additional, substituting central server by another server

is easy to remember domain name acts as intermediary between two individual users. Using a simple application program and the recipient's account name on the server (i.e., their e-mail address), text messages and computer files can be exchanged. The exchange, however, does not allow the users to interact in real time. Thus, there is a need for a way to allow two or more individual users to establish interactive connection sessions over the Internet without requiring overt knowledge of the other's IP address and without complicated configurations or set-ups, where Prorock means that to support for obtaining IP address with the detail of a message which includes IP header information, TCP header information, content of the data, and etc while establishing communication between two end users and resolve a need for an improved flow control mechanism that provides an improved contention algorithm suitable for a high speed LAN connection to a slower speed LAN.

Regarding claim 2, Parker teaches wherein a network method/system, comprising:

a client terminal that requests a peer-to-peer communication (**Fig. 3, unit 28 – send access request to server -- col. 5, line 64 - col. 6, line 7. This shows user #1 using a computer (or a client terminal), sending a request based on a telephone number and the server retrieving the IP address based on the telephone number**) ; and

a host terminal that supports connection of the peer-to-peer communication (**peer to peer video transfer over public data network – Col. 9, lines 22-27**), wherein said client terminal generates a request message that contains an IP

address of said [[own]] client terminal (**Fig. 3, unit 28 – send request & unit 30 – get IP address -- Col. 5, lines 19-45 discusses the initiating terminal sending a message with its IP address**), and said client terminal sends out the request message to said host terminal via a transmission mail server (**Fig. 1-2 unit 14 – internet “NOTE: internet contains mail-servers”; Col. 2, line 4 – mail server**),

wherein said host terminal acquires the request message via a reception mail server (**Fig. 1-2-- A mail server with an easy to remember domain name acts as intermediary between two individual users. Using a simple application program and the recipient's account name on the mail server (i.e., their e-mail address), text messages and computer files can be exchanged – Col. 2, lines 5-8**), and generates a reply message containing the selected at least one IP address, and said host terminal sends the reply message to said client terminal via the transmission mail server (**response to the telephone call, the user system transfers a data call request to a server system over a public data network -- Abstract**), and wherein said client terminal acquires the reply message via the reception mail server (**Fig. 1-2 unit 14 – internet; Col. 2, line 4 – mail server**), and said client terminal starts a peer-to-peer communication of data transmission and reception with another terminal which is specified based on the extracted IP address (**Fig. 3, unit 38 – configure endpoints – Col. 6, lines 18-34**).

With respect to claim 2, Parker teaches well the invention set forth above except for the claimed “*said host terminal extracts the IP address of said client terminal from a*

description content of the request message, said host terminal stores the extracted IP address in a table, said host terminal selects at least one IP address from the table, said client terminal extracts at least one IP address of other terminals from a description content of the rely message."

Prorock teaches that it is well known to have a system wherein said host terminal extracts the IP address of said client terminal from a description content of the request message (Fig. 5-7 -- col. 6, lines 35-37 show extraction of an IP address), **said host terminal stores the extracted IP address in a table** (Fig. 5, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 33-38), **said host terminal selects at least one IP address from the table** (Fig. 5-6, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 36-41) **said client terminal extracts at least one IP address of other terminals from a description content of the rely message** (Fig.5-7 -- col. 6, lines 36-41). **Regarding claim 3,** Parker and Prorock together taught the method according to claim 2, as described above. Parker further teaches wherein said generating a request message includes encrypting the IP address and including the encrypted IP address in the request message (**Systems would typically apply compression, encryption -- Col. 10, lines 65-67; The software could provide video processing, compression, and encryption -- Col. 15, lines 59-60**), and

wherein said extracting by the host terminal includes extracting the encrypted message **encryption (Col. 10, lines 65-67)** from the request message and decoding the extracted encrypted message (**Fig. 14, unit 704 -- Interface device includes DTMF decoder**).

Prorock further teaches (**Compressed voice data per unit time to be subject to voice encoding and decoding by this voice codec is called voice frame data – Col. 80, lines 1-3).**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Prorock invention for extracting IP addresses, storing them into a table entry.

Motivation would be to complement the drawbacks of the known art that Parker attempts to resolve the same method such as enabling and establishing peer to peer communication between two end users via central server or any other intermediary server which acts as a proxy and it could be substituted by another server method with no change in their respective function, and the combination would have yielded nothing more than predictable results. In addition, substituting central server by another server is easy to remember domain name acts as intermediary between two individual users.

Using a simple application program and the recipient's account name on the server (i.e., their e-mail address), text messages and computer files can be exchanged. The exchange, however, does not allow the users to interact in real time. Thus, there is a need for a way to allow two or more individual users to establish interactive connection sessions over the Internet without requiring overt knowledge of the other's IP address and without complicated configurations or set-ups, where Prorock means that to support for obtaining IP address with the detail of a message which includes IP header information, TCP header information, content of the data, and etc while establishing communication between two end users and resolve a need for an improved flow control

mechanism that provides an improved contention algorithm suitable for a high speed LAN connection to a slower speed LAN.

Regarding claim 3, Parker and Prorock together taught the method according to claim 2, as described above. Parker further teaches wherein said generating a request message includes encrypting the IP address and including the encrypted IP address in the request message (**Systems would typically apply compression, encryption -- Col. 10, lines 65-67; The software could provide video processing, compression, and encryption -- Col. 15, lines 59-60**), and

wherein said extracting by the host terminal includes extracting the encrypted message **encryption (Col. 10, lines 65-67)** from the request message and decoding the extracted encrypted message (**Fig. 14, unit 704 -- Interface device includes DTMF decoder**). Prorock further teaches (**Compressed voice data per unit time to be subject to voice encoding and decoding by this voice codec is called voice frame data – Col. 80, lines 1-3**).

Regarding claim 4, Parker and Prorock together taught the method as in claims 1-2 above. Parker further teaches wherein said generating a reply message includes encrypting the at least one IP address and including the encrypted IP address in the reply message (**see above rejection**), and wherein said selecting by the host terminal includes selecting the encrypted at least one IP address and then decoding the selected encrypted IP address (**DTMF decoder monitors the telephone connection between**

jacks to detect and decode any DTMF tones transmitted by telephone to the public telephone network (Col. 13, lines 31-34, Col. 14, lines 5-45).

Regarding claim 5, Parker and Prorock together taught the method as in claims 1-2 above. Parker and Prorock further teach wherein a network terminal apparatus including:

a data generator which generates a request message that contains an IP address of own terminal (**Fig. 3, unit 28 – send request & unit 30 – get IP address -- Col. 5, lines 19-45 discusses the initiating terminal sending a message with its IP address -- Parker);**

a mail transmission and reception unit which sends out the request message to a terminal serving as a host, via a transmission mail server, and which acquires a reply message serving as a response sent from the terminal serving as a host, via a reception mail server (**Fig. 1-2 unit 14 – internet “NOTE: internet contains mail-servers”; Col. 2, line 4 – mail server – “Parker”**),

a selection processing unit which extracts at least one IP address of other terminals from a description content of the reply message (**Fig. 1-2-- A mail server with an easy to remember domain name acts as intermediary between two individual users. Using a simple application program and the recipient's account name on the mail server (i.e., their e-mail address), text messages and computer files can be exchanged – Col. 2, lines 5-8**); and

a data exchanging unit which starts a peer-to-peer communication of data transmission and reception with another terminal which is specified based on the IP address extracted by said selection processing unit (**Fig. 1-2-- A mail server with an easy to remember domain name acts as intermediary between two individual users. Using a simple application program and the recipient's account name on the mail server (i.e., their e-mail address), text messages and computer files can be exchanged – Col. 2, lines 5-8.**)

Prorock teaches that it is well known to have a system wherein said host terminal extracts the IP address of said client terminal from a description content of the request message (**Fig. 5-7 -- col. 6, lines 35-37 show extraction of an IP address**), said host terminal stores the extracted IP address in a table (**Fig. 5, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 33-38**), said host terminal selects at least one IP address from the table (**Fig. 5-6, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 36-41**) said client terminal extracts at least one IP address of other terminals from a description content of the reply message (**Fig.5-7 -- col. 6, lines 36-41**).

Regarding claim 6, Parker and Prorock together taught the method according as in claim 1-2 above. Parker further teaches wherein said generating a reply message includes encrypting the at least one IP address and including the encrypted IP address in the reply message (**see above rejection**), and wherein said selecting by the host terminal includes selecting the encrypted at least one IP address and then decoding the selected encrypted IP address (**DTMF decoder monitors the telephone connection**

between jacks to detect and decode any DTMF tones transmitted by telephone to the public telephone network (Col. 13, lines 31-34, Col. 14, lines 5-45).

Regarding claim 7, Parker and Prorock together taught the method according to claim 5, as described above. Parker further teaches wherein if unsuccessful data (**rejected data**) transmission and reception are unsuccessful with a destination terminal whose IP address is the extracted IP address, said data generator generates a message containing said IP address, and wherein said mail transmission and reception unit sends, to the terminal serving as a host said message indicative of an unsuccessful connection (**Fig. 3, units 33-34; If rejected, then user #2 generates a reject message and sends it to the central server. The central server forwards the reject message to user #1, which then terminates the data portion of the attempted communication session -- Col. 6, lines 12-16**)

Regarding claim 8, Parker and Prorock together taught the method as in claims 1-2 above. Parker and Prorock further teach wherein a network terminal apparatus including:

a mail transmission and reception unit which acquires, via a reception mail server, a request message containing an IP address of a terminal that requests a peer-to-peer communication (**Fig. 1-2 unit 14 – internet “NOTE: internet contains mail-servers”; Col. 2, line 4 – mail server – “Parker”);**

an extraction processing unit which extracts the IP address from a description content of the request message; an address storage unit which stores the extracted IP address in a table (**Fig. 5-7 -- col. 6, lines 35-37 show extraction of an IP address - Prorock**), said host terminal stores the extracted IP address in a table (**Fig. 5, unit 500-504 – col. 6, lines 33-38 - Prorock**); and

a data generator which selects at least one IP address from a storage content of the table (**Fig. 5-6, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 36-41 - Prorock**) and generates a reply message that contains the thus selected IP address, wherein said mail transmission and reception unit sends out the reply message to the requesting terminal, via a transmission mail server (**response to the telephone call, the user system transfers a data call request to a server system over a public data network – Abstract -- Parker**).

Regarding claim 9, Parker and Prorock together taught the method according to claim 8, as described above. Parker further teaches wherein said extraction processing unit extracts an encrypted IP address from a description content of the request message and decodes the encrypted IP address (**data compressed and encryption – TABLE 1**), and

wherein said data generator encrypts the at least one IP address and has the encrypted IP address included in the reply message (**please see above rejection**).

Regarding claim 10, Parker and Prorock together taught the method according to claim

8, as described above. Parker further teaches wherein said address storage unit restricts the number of IP addresses to be stored in the table (**IP address at which an Internet user can be reached by introducing a central server that stores information associating each registered user's IP address with identifying information well known -- Col. 2, lines 41-44**), and overwrites IP addresses previously stored (**Fig. 3, unit 23 -- update status in database**).

Regarding claim 11, Parker and Prorock together taught the method according to claim 8, as described above. Prorock further teaches said data generator selects from the storage content of the table recently a previously stored IP address (**Fig. 5-7, TABLE**).

Parker further teaches (**an initiation message is forwarded to the desired user using a respective IP address stored in the database -- Col. 3, lines 1-3**).

Regarding claim 12, Parker and Prorock together taught the method according to claim 8, as described above. Parker further teaches wherein said mail transmission and reception unit acquires a message containing an IP address of a destination terminal with which the requesting terminal fails to start the data transmission and reception (**If rejected, then user #2 generates a reject message in step 33 and sends it to the central server. The central server forwards the reject message to user #1, which then terminates the data portion of the attempted communication session -- Col. 6, lines 12-16**), via the reception mail server (**internet**), and said extraction processing

unit extracts the failure IP address from a description content of the message, and wherein said address storage unit distinguishes the failure IP address from other IP addresses (**Fig. 3, units 33 -- reject, unit 34 -- forward denial message, unit 35 -- terminate data portion of attempted contact**).

Regarding claims 13, Parker and Prorock together taught the method as in claims 1-2 above. Parker and Prorock further teach wherein a method of establishing a network connection, the method including:

generating a request message containing an IP address of a terminal that requests a peer-to-peer communication (**Fig. 3, unit 28 – send request & unit 30 – get IP address -- Col. 5, lines 19-45 discusses the initiating terminal sending a message with its IP address -- Parker**);

sending out the request message to a terminal serving as a host, via a transmission mail server; acquiring a reply message serving as a response sent from the terminal serving as a host, via a reception mail server (**Fig. 1-2 unit 14 – internet “NOTE: internet contains mail-servers”; Col. 2, line 4 – mail server ; Fig. 1-2-- A mail server with an easy to remember domain name acts as intermediary between two individual users. Using a simple application program and the recipient's account name on the mail server (i.e., their e-mail address), text messages and computer files can be exchanged – Col. 2, lines 5-8 -- Parker**);

extracting at least one IP address of other terminals from a description content of the reply message (**Fig. 5-7 -- col. 6, lines 35-37 show extraction of an IP address - Prorock**); and

starting a peer-to-peer communication of data transmission and reception with another terminal which is specified based on the IP address extracted by said extracting (**Fig. 1-2-- A mail server with an easy to remember domain name acts as intermediary between two individual users. Using a simple application program and the recipient's account name on the mail server (i.e., their e-mail address), text messages and computer files can be exchanged – Col. 2, lines 5-8**).

Regarding claim 14, Parker and Prorock together taught the method as in claims 1-2 above. Parker and Prorock further teach wherein a method of establishing a network connection, the method including:

a mail transmission and reception unit which acquires, via a reception mail server, a request message containing an IP address of a terminal that requests a peer-to-peer communication (**Fig. 1-2 unit 14 – internet “NOTE: internet contains mail-servers”; Col. 2, line 4 – mail server – “Parker”**);

an extraction processing unit which extracts the IP address from a description content of the request message; an address storage unit which stores the extracted IP address in a table (**Fig. 5-7 -- col. 6, lines 35-37 show extraction of an IP address - Prorock**), said host terminal stores the extracted IP address in a table (**Fig. 5, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 33-38 - Prorock**); and

a data generator which selects at least one IP address from a storage content of the table (**Fig. 5-6, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 36-41 - Prorock**) and generates a reply message that contains the thus selected IP address, wherein said mail transmission and reception unit sends out the reply message to the requesting terminal, via a transmission mail server (**response to the telephone call, the user system transfers a data call request to a server system over a public data network – Abstract -- Parker**).

Regarding claim 17, Parker and Prorock together taught the method as in claims 1-2 above. Parker and Prorock further teach wherein a computer-readable recording medium which stores a program executable by a computer, the program including the functions of:

generating a request message containing an IP address of a terminal that requests a peer-to-peer communication (**Fig. 3, unit 28 – send request & unit 30 – get IP address -- Col. 5, lines 19-45 discusses the initiating terminal sending a message with its IP address -- Parker**);

sending out the request message to a terminal serving as a host, via a transmission mail server; acquiring a reply message serving as a response sent from the terminal serving as a host, via a reception mail server (**Fig. 1-2 unit 14 – internet “NOTE: internet contains mail-servers”; Col. 2, line 4 – mail server ; Fig. 1-2-- A mail server with an easy to remember domain name acts as intermediary between two individual users. Using a simple application program and the recipient's**

account name on the mail server (i.e., their e-mail address), text messages and computer files can be exchanged – Col. 2, lines 5-8 -- Parker);

extracting at least one IP address of other terminals from a description content of the reply message (**Fig. 5-7 -- col. 6, lines 35-37 show extraction of an IP address - Prorock**); and

starting a peer-to-peer communication of data transmission and reception with another terminal which is specified based on the IP address extracted by said extracting (**Fig. 1-2-- A mail server with an easy to remember domain name acts as intermediary between two individual users. Using a simple application program and the recipient's account name on the mail server (i.e., their e-mail address), text messages and computer files can be exchanged – Col. 2, lines 5-8).**

Regarding claim 18, Parker and Prorock together taught the method as in claims 1-2 above. Parker and Prorock further teach wherein a computer-readable recording medium which stores a program executable by a computer, the program including the functions of:

a mail transmission and reception unit which acquires, via a reception mail server, a request message containing an IP address of a terminal that requests a peer-to-peer communication (**Fig. 1-2 unit 14 – internet “NOTE: internet contains mail-servers”; Col. 2, line 4 – mail server – “Parker”);**

an extraction processing unit which extracts the IP address from a description content of the request message; an address storage unit which stores the extracted IP

address in a table (**Fig. 5-7 -- col. 6, lines 35-37 show extraction of an IP address - Prorock**), said host terminal stores the extracted IP address in a table (**Fig. 5, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 33-38 - Prorock**); and

a data generator which selects at least one IP address from a storage content of the table (**Fig. 5-6, unit 500-504 – table -- col. 6, lines 36-41 - Prorock**) and generates a reply message that contains the thus selected IP address, wherein said mail transmission and reception unit sends out the reply message to the requesting terminal, via a transmission mail server (**response to the telephone call, the user system transfers a data call request to a server system over a public data network – Abstract -- Parker**).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sulaiman Nooristany whose telephone number is 571-270-1929. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday Through Friday 7:30 am to 5:00 pm EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffery Pwu can be reached on 571-272-6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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Sulaiman Nooristany 10/06/2008

/Jeffrey Pwu/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2446